

89339

Preliminary results of the work ...

S/534/60/000/19/003/005
D226/D302

peat formation in the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" and in the state of sub-soil permanent freezing; 5) Studying the general ecology of the area; 6) Studying in detail all the material collected. The authors feel, therefore, that it is necessary to organize a new expedition, comprising specialists of many kinds, and that it is important to do it as soon as possible for the traces of the meteorite impact are already fading. There are 27 figures, 1 table and 15 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. Whipple. "The Great Siberian Meteor and the Waves, Seismic and Aerial which it Produced." Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological Soc., 56, no. 236, 1930. X

Card 13/13

S/007/62/000/002/001/001
B107/B101

AUTHOR: Florenskiy, K. P.

TITLE: News in the study of the Tunguskiy metecrite of 1908

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 2, 1962, 187 - 189

TEXT: A meeting of the united Uchenyy sovet Instituta geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo i Komiteta po meteoritam AN SSSR (Scientific Council of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy and Committee for Meteorites AS USSR) took place on November 13, 1961. K. P. Florenskiy, leader of the expedition, gave a preliminary report on the work done by the Tungusskaya meteoritnaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR (Tunguska River Meteorite Comprehensive Expedition AS USSR) in 1961. A short survey is given on previous researches carried out by L. A. Kulik, K. P. Florenskiy (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR), O. A. Kirova, Ye. L. Krinov, and A. A. Yavnel', and on the theories by M. A. Tsikulin, K. P. Stanyukovich, V. P. Shalimov, V. A. Bronshten, V. G. Fesenko, Academician, I. S. Astapovich, and V. I.

Card 1/1 (1)

News in the study of the...


S/007/62/000/002/001/001
B107/B101

Vernadskiy, Academician. On a request by the Prezidium AN SSSR (Presidium of the AS USSR), the KMET and the GYeOKhI AN SSSR equipped a comprehensive expedition in 1961 to continue the research work. A number of institutes and organizations took part: Pochvennyy in-t. MGU (Soil Science Institute of the MGU), Glavn. Botanicheskiy sad (Main Botanical Garden), In-t lesa i drevesiny (Forest and Wood Pulp Institute), Lesproyekt, Ashkhabadskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Ashkhabad Astrophysical Observatory), and others. The expedition improved the maps of the destruction area (2000 km²). The oriented damages of cambium due to light effects were found at a distance of only 7 - 9 km from the epicenter; they only occur on twigs which, in 1908, had a thickness of below 15 - 20 cm and a sufficiently thin bark. The kind of brands indicates that the energy was hardly more than 5 - 12 cal/cm². Measurements of C¹⁴ and Sr⁹⁰/Ce¹⁴⁴ showed that nuclear processes must be excluded from the explosion of the Tunguskiy meteorite. A rule governing the distribution of meteoric dust has been found after all (Fig.). "Indicator substance" were globular particles, 0.02 - 0.15 mm in diameter, of silicate or magnetite. Mainly magnetite balls were investigated. The cosmic origin is guaranteed by the high nickel content: the Ni/Fe ratio is approximately 1:10 according to the microchemical determination by P. N. Paley. The Card 2/04

S/007/62/000/002/001/001

B107/B101

News in the study of the...

concentration of cosmic dust rises noticeably with the distance from the epicenter. High concentrations are found north of the epicenter except for Vanavara where an industrial origin is assumed since Ni/Fe is only about 1:25. The high concentrations northwest of the epicenter are explained by a rise of the lower edge of the explosion cloud up to 8 - 12 km, and a two-hour fall of particles, 0.15 mm in diameter. According to data of the Institut prognozov (Institute of Weather Forecast), southerly and southeasterly winds with 30 - 40 km/hr were blowing at the time of fall. Therefore, it is highly probable that the particles studied originated from the meteor fall of 1908. Their composition is now being examined at the GYeOKhI. The Tunguska River meteorite was assumed to be the head of a comet. The united Scientific Council approved the work carried out, and pointed out that it should be continued. There are 1 figure and 1 table. 

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1961

Table. Mean concentration of magnetite balls at different distances from the epicenter.

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News in the study of the...

S/007/62/000/002/001/001
B107/B101

Distance, km	Mean content	
	Number of particles	Average from n samples
0 - 10	1.5	6
20 - 30	4	16
about 40	8	11
60 - 80	21	6

Fig. Graph of the effect of the Tunguska River meteorite 1908 and distribution of meteor particles in soil.
Legend: (1) Probable radius of physiological brands on trees due to light ($r = 7 - 9$ km); (2) area of destroyed woodland; (3) site of richest samples (the area of circle is proportional to the concentration of particles); (4) poor samples; (5) meteorite trajectory according to Ye. L. Krinov; (6) wind direction according to data of the Institute of Weather Forecasts; (a) Mutoray; (b) Chunya river; (c) Strelka; (d) Podkamennaya Tunguska river; (e) Vanavara; (f) wind; (g) trajectory; (h) meteor fragment carried off by wind; (1) assumed scattering ellipse of the meteorite.

Card 4/1 (

S/026/62/000/006/003/005
D050/D113

AUTHORS: Florenskiy, K.P., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences,
and Zotkin, I.T.

TITLE: New explorations, new results

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 8, 1962, 31-39

TEXT: The article deals with detailed field investigations conducted by various groups and organizations including the AS USSR in 1958 and 1961 and its Siberian Department, to disclose the nature of the Tungus phenomenon. The following results were obtained: A crater caused by a meteorite fall could not be found; no proof could be obtained that the explosive wave was spherical - a characteristic of a localized central explosion; the forest fires were caused by a flash burn; no meteoric matter could be found except for small amounts contained in magnetite and silicate beads which did not appear to be of cosmic origin. Thus, the described investigations confirm the hypothesis of the cometary nature of the phenomenon, established by I.S. Astapovich and F. Uipplo and now supported by Academician V.G. Fesenkov. A new expedition is now continuing research in the Tungus area. There are 4 figures and 1 table. ✓

Card 1/2

S/026/62/000/008/003/005
DC50/D113

New explorations, new results

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
AS USSR), Moscow (Florenskiy); Komitet po meteoritam AN SSSR
(Committee on Meteorites, AS USSR), Moscow (Zotkin)

Card 2/2

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

It was a comet. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.3:78-79 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Podkamennaya Tunguska Valley--Meteorites)

ZOTKIN, I.T.; FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Encounter with a comet. Znan.-sila 37 no.5:40-43 My '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(Podkamennaya Tunguska Valley—Meteorites)

FLORENSKIY, K.P., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; ZOTKIN, I.T.

New search, new results; the expedition of 1961. Priroda 51
no.8:31-39 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva (for Florenskiy). 2. Komitet po meteoritam AN
SSSR, Moskva (for Zotkin).
(Podkamennaya Tunguska Valley—Meteorites)

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Preliminary results of a completed expedition for studying the
Tunguska meteorite in 1961. Meteoritika no.23:3-29 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Podkamennaya Tunguska Valley—Meteorites)

S/007/63/000/003/003/003

AUTHOR: Florenskiy, K. P.

TITLE: The problem of cosmic dust and the present state of study of the Tungus meteorite

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 3, 1963, 284-296

TEXT: Article deals with problem of small amount of sizable meteoritic fragments which is recoverable on earth. In attempts to clarify composition of vast amount of cosmic dust which does reach earth, further research was conducted on the Tungus meteorite which burst over Siberia in 1908. Several schematic maps showing effect of the meteorite are presented: (1) felling of trees (not completed until 1961) (2) Damage to trees in the immediate area of the epicenter, (3) paths of the blast wave of the explosion, and (4) distribution of magnetic globules in the soil in the affected area.

Conclusion is that the Tungus body was the head of a small comet, the traces of whose tail is the train of disseminated matter reaching 250 km to the northwest. It calls for intensification of study of this type of celestial body connection with origin and composition of cosmic dust.

Card 1 of 2

S/007/63/000/003/003/003

The problem of cosmic

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im
V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR); Komitet po meteoritam,
AN SSSR (Committee on Meteorites, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2 of 2

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Geochemical conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary of
V.I.Varnadskii's birth. Geokhimiia no.8:785-789 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Ten unforgettable years. Och.po 1st.geol.znan. no.11:60-98
'63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Vernadskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026379

S/0026/64/000/003/0090/0097

AUTHOR: Vronskiy, B. I. (Moscow); Florenskiy, K. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Cosmic dust on the Earth

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 3, 1964, 90-97

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic dust, micrometeorite, meteor, magnetic spherule, cosmic spherule, meteorite, magnetite spherule, silicate spherule, black spherule, silicate, Ni, Mn

ABSTRACT: The task of studying the average composition of cosmic dust and determining the amount of its fallout on the Earth entails the use of varied methodologies, including chemical analysis, which has only recently become practically feasible, and astronomical methods. Sufficiently pure, finely pulverized cosmic material, free of dust of terrestrial origin, can be collected in the stratosphere with airplanes or high-altitude rockets, such as the "Venus Flytrap," launched by the USA in 1961. The extraterrestrial dust in the upper layers of the atmosphere is mostly micrometeoritic, while that which reaches the Earth's surface is principally meteoric -- consisting of magnetic or

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026379

silicate spherules, first found by Sir John Murray in 1876 in deep ocean sediments -- or meteoritic. Most studies of cosmic dust have been directed toward the magnetic spherules, since the nickel content in them is a certain criterion for determining their extraterrestrial origin, while more or less definite proof of their terrestrial origin is an increase in their manganese content. There is no such criterion for the silicate spherules and they are, at present, practically indistinguishable from industrial and terrestrial spherules. Studies have indicated the cosmic origin of magnetic spherules found in deep ocean deposits. The study of magnetic spherules found in atmospheric dust or on the Earth's surface is hampered by the mass pollution of the atmosphere with industrial dust. Much work has been done by P. W. Hodge and R. Wildt, who in 1955-1956 made a daily collection of atmospheric dust in three thinly populated regions in California, Alaska and Canada. They found an even distribution of spherules in all three areas. This shows conclusively that cosmic spherules in general settle rather evenly on the Earth's surface, creating a cosmic background. Much work has also been done by Komitet po meteoritam Akademii nauk SSSR (Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences USSR) and Institut geokhimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo (Institute of Geochemistry) in the region of the Tunguska crater. Numerous soil samples were found to contain magnetit

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026379

spherules with a nickel content of up to 10%, thus confirming their cosmic nature. Work done in 1961-1962 established a definite regularity in the distribution of these spherules. It is concluded that the contamination of the Earth's surface with industrial dust makes it impossible in many cases to distinguish extra-terrestrial dust from artificial dust with adequate certainty, and that the complexity of the problem and the inadequacy of our knowledge, as illustrated by the divergence of estimates as to the annual amount of cosmic dust fallout on the Earth, indicate the need for further research. Original article has 2 figures and 2 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ASTAPOVICH, I.S., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk (Kiyev); FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Glacial meteorites. Priroda 53 no.5:84-85 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

FLORENSKIY, K.P. (Moskva)

Useful collection; "Interaction of sciences in the study of earth."
Priroda 53 no.6:121-122 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. 10-10-10 10-10-10 10-10-10
10-10-10 10-10-10 10-10-10

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/00/000/009/0109/0111

AUTHOR: Vdovkin, G. P. (Candidate of Chemical Sciences); Zotkin, I. T.;
Florenskiy, K. P. (Candidate of geological Mineralogical Sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Meteor investigations (Conference at Novosibirsk)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1966, 109-111

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, astronomic conference, thermoluminescence

ABSTRACT:

The Committee on Meteorites and the Commission on Meteorites of the Siberian Department Academy of Sciences USSR sponsored the Twelfth Meteorite Conference in Karmansk during the period 24-27 May. It was attended by 100 persons; 30 reports were presented. Several reports were presented on field and laboratory studies of the Kaali (Estonia) meteorite craters, the largest in the USSR. Study of the scattered meteorite matter has shown that the concentration of metal fragments now is 50 g/ton of fractured rock. A decreased thermoluminescence of the dolomite from the crater was discovered. The limonitized meteorite fragments contained pyroxene, schreibersite and ferromnickel. Ye. N. Kramer reported that photographic studies of meteors revealed that the

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0926-6044

E 10810-87

ACC NR: AP7003507

Velocity of the individual fragments increases during the disintegration of a meteor body. For determining the pre-atmospheric sizes of meteors and the depth from which they came in the parent body A. K. Lavrukhin and T. A. Ibrayev have proposed the use of pairs of isotopes with close half-lives -- Na^{22} and V^{49} or Mn^{54} , and for older meteorites -- Ce^{36} and Mn^{54} . A. A. Yavnel has shown that the $\text{FeO}:\text{MgO}:\text{SiO}_2$ relations in the silicates of chondrites confirm the separation of chondrites into three groups. The main silicate minerals of chondrites are not in equilibrium conditions during crystallization. Yu. D. Kozmanov reported on high-temperature oxidation in the crust of meteorites which is characteristic of the segregation of iron and nickel. Numerous reports were given on the Tunguska meteor. Academician V. G. Fesenkov contends it was a small comet. A. V. Zolotov believes that the velocity of the Tunguska body was small and its explosion occurred due to internal energy. K. G. Ivanov proposed that the magnetic effect and glow of the sky associated with the falling of the Tunguska body be attributed to photoionization processes in the ionosphere. The conference complained that fantastic explanations of the Tunguska event still are being published.

[SPRS: 38,460]

SUB CODE: 03 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035532

SOURCE CODE: UR/0007/66/000/010/1269/1270

AUTHOR: Florenskiy, K. P.; Vdovykin, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Twelfth meteoritic conference [Held in Novosibirsk from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Geokhimiya, no. 10, 1966, 1269-1270

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, meteor tracking, meteor observation, phase analysis, isotope, comet

ABSTRACT: More than 30 papers were presented at this conference. Several of the papers dealt with the structure and composition of the Kaali meteoritic craters on Saaremaa Island (Estonia); the 1965 expedition discovered a new, eighth crater in this group. Various aspects of the 1908 Tunguska Meteorite Crater also considered: it was shown that the shock wave generated by the explosion of this meteorite was a ballistic wave, that the explosion itself must have taken place at an altitude of ~10 km, and that, as demonstrated by studies of the charred trees within the affected radius, it had not been accompanied by an increase in local radioactivity. Further, it was suggested (Academician V. G. Fesenkov) that the Tunguska Crater

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UDC: 523.51:006.3

ACC NR: AP6035532

was blasted not by a meteorite but by a small comet that had penetrated the Earth's atmosphere. The paper by A. K. Lavrukina and T. A. Ibrayev suggested using isotope pairs with similar half-life periods (Na^{22} and V^{49} or Cl^{36} and Mn^{54}) to determine the preatmospheric radius and degree of ablation of iron meteorites. The topics considered in other papers included: chemical composition of chondrite silicates; distribution of rare elements between various phases of meteoritic matter; measurements of uranium concentration in Sikhote-Alin and Arus meteorites as well as in tektites (moldavites) by the method of recording fission-fragment tracks. The resolution adopted by the Conference recommended, among other things, that attention be focused on expanding basic research into the physical theory of the descent of meteorites and comets and pointed to the importance of searching for and investigating meteoritic craters on the area of the USSR. It also noted that, despite numerous protests by scientists, the popular press continues to publish unfounded sensation-seeking data on meteoritics and, in particular, on the Tunguska Crater, thus misleading the wide public instead of making it aware of the real nature of this problem.

SUB CODE: 03,08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

FLORENSKIY, N. D. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Compression osteosynthesis."

Ivanovo, 1957. 22 pp with illustrations. (2nd Mos State Med Inst im
N I.I. Pirogov). 200 copies.

(KL, 8-58, 107)

-55-

FLORENSKIY, N.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Compression fixation in surgery for tuberculous gonitis in adults.
Khirurgiya 33 no.2:96-100 P '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz Sokol'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Ivanovskoy oblasti (glavnyy
vrach N.D.Florenskiy)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surg.
knee, technic with compression fixation (Rus))

FLORENSKIY, N.D., kand.med.nauk

Drainage of the abdominal cavity in profuse suppurative peritonitis.
Vest.khir. 80 no.1:116-118 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Sokol'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Ivanovskoy oblasti (gl. vrach -
N.D.Florenskiy). Adres avtora: poselok Sokol'skoye, Ivanovskoy
oblasti, rayonnaya bol'nitsa.
(PERITONITIS, ther.
drainage & peritoneal irrigation in suppurative
peritonitis (Rus))

FLORENSKIY, N.D., kand.med.nauk

Experience in the use of compression osteosynthesis in the treatment of pseudoarthroses and fractures of the leg with displacement. Ortop. travm.i protes. 20 no.9:68-70 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Sokol'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Ivanovskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach - N.D. Florenskiy).

(PSEUDOARTHROSIS, surg.)
(LEG, fract. & disloc.)

FLORENSKIY, N.D.

Morphogenesis of callus in the healing of fractures.
Khirurgiia 39 no.5:29-35 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (ispolnyayushchiy
obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent N.D. Florenskiy)
Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FLORENSKIY, N.D., doktor med. nauk

Prevention and treatment of posture defects and lateral non-specifoc curvatures of the spine (scoliosis) in children.
Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:121-126 ' 63.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav. kafedroy - N.D. Florenskiy) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov).

KNYAZEV, V.S.; FLORENSKIY, P.V.

Lithology of Permian Triassic sediments in the Kyzan area of the
Buzachi Peninsula. Trudy MINKHIGP no.38:110-121 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)
(Kyzan region—Rocks, Sedimentary)

FLORENSKIY, P.V.; GAVRILOVA, O.A.

Changes in the density of permotriassic sediments in Tuarkyr.
Trudy MINKHIGP no.38:122-132 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Tuarkyr region--Rocks, Sedimentary--Density)

GARETSKIY, R. G.; PANTELEYEV, G. F.; FLORENSKIY, P. V.; SHLEZINGER, A.
Ye.

Rocks of the folded basement in the central Usturt. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no. 1:50-62 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva; trest "Soyuzburgaz"
i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

FLORENSKIY, P.V.

Upper Triassic tuffs in the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Dokl. AN
SSSR 154 no.1:104-107 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. I.M. Gubkina. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

L 10933-67 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(1) WVH/GD/GW

ACC NR: AT6022296

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0085/0090

AUTHOR: Florenskiy, P. V.

35

ORG: none

TITLE: Cyclic processes within the biosphere caused by cosmic factors and the feasibility of their incorporation into planning

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya bioniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 85-90 and pages 130-132

TOPIC TAGS: earth planet, earth thermodynamics, cosmology, atmospheric circulation, atmosphere, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The forecasting of needs and of production volume forms the basis of planning in national economy. Production is concentrated in the biosphere. The biosphere on the boundary between the solid, liquid, and air media exists in a complex dynamic equilibrium is most susceptible to external, outer space influences. The author gives a brief survey of such outer space changes caused by the succession of days and nights, the seasons of the year, the 170 to 190 million year cycle (period of rotation of the solar system around the galaxy), the 40,000 year period due to the procession of Earth inclination, and other known cycles (1800 years, 100 years; 10-12 years, 27 days (solar rotation cycle) etc.). He points to the importance of these changes for the efficiency of man-operators. The author thanks K. P. Florenskiy and V. N. Semenov for advice incorporated into the work.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 04,05/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr66/ ORIG REF: 009/

FLORINSKIY, V.A., dotsent

Some results of the work of the Ivanovo Province section of the All-Russian Hygienic Society. Gig. i san. 26 no.6:112-113 Je '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Predsedatel' Ivanovskogo oblastnogo otdeleniya Vserossiyskogo gigiyenicheskogo obshchestva.

(IVANOV PROVINCE—PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETIES)

BERLOV, G.A. (Irkutsk); FLORENCOV, A.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoj sluzhby,
nachal'nik.

Intercostal and horizontal section of the lungs in autopsy. Arkh.pat. 15
no.2:82 Mr-Ap '53. (MLBA 6:5)

1. Okruzhnaya patologeoanatomicheskaya laboratoriya. (Lungs) (Autopsy)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Methods and Techniques of Investigation.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40705

Author : Florensov, A. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Methods of Preservation of Histopathological
Preparations

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. travma tol. i ortopedii. Vyp. 4. Irkutsk,
1957, 72-73

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

5

FLORENSOV, A.A.

Pathoanatomical work on a plague outbreak in Manchuria. Izv.
Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20:87-98 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(MANCHURIA--PLAGUE)

KRAMARENKO, G.N.; NECHAYEVA, Z.P.; TKACHENKO, S.S., dotsent; FLORENSOV, A.A.,
kand.med.nauk; LADIS, I.A.; VARFOLOMEYEVA, S.N.; KOSTRIKOV, V.S.,
kand.med.nauk

Reports on meetings of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.8:82-94 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

FLORENSOV, A.A., kand. med. nauk (Irkutsk, Kiyevskaya ul., d.29, kv.3)

Changes in the cartilage of the joints of the median segment of
the foot in some of its deformities. Ortop., travm. i protez.
no.9:45-49 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz Irkutskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof.
Z.V. Bazilevskaya).

FLORENSOV, N. A.

FA 29749

USSR/Geology

Jul/Aug 1947

"The Yablon Mountain Range in the Transbaikul," N. A. Florensov, 2 pp

"Iz Vsesoyuz Geog Obshchestva" Vol LXXIX, No 4

A recent expedition to the southwestern part of the Yablon Mountain Range has uncovered a wealth of geological material and once again has centered attention on this region. Discusses the general history of expeditions to the range and gives some general description of the nature and geological formations of this southwestern portion of the mountain range.

LC

29749

PA-67T40

Mar/Apr 1948

USSR/Geology
Tectonics
Hydrology

"Geomorphology and Recent Tectonics of Transbay-
kal," N.A. Florensov, 134 pp

"Is Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geolog" No 2

Presents geomorphological divisions of the Trans-
baykal and experimental division of the subject
area on the basis of newly discovered tectonic
data. Passing away of ancient rivers can be ex-
plained by the new fold-forming movements in re-
cent times. This leads to the formation of
epigenetic valleys, and the displacement of rivers
from synclines of mountain ranges and other
phenomena.

67T40

FLORENSOV, N. A.

FLORENCOV, N.A. i SEBOLEV, V.S.

25424 Florensov, N.A. i Sebolev, V. S. Genezis Botogol'skogo Grafita. Sov. Geologiya, No. 32, 1948, s. 25-35. -- Bibliogr: 10 NAZV

SO: Ietopis' Zhurnal Statoy, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

FIORINSON, N.A.; LOSKUTOVA, N.V.

**New data on the Tunkinskiy volcanoes (western Baikal region). Inv. AN SSSR
Ser.geol. no.5:96-104 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Baikal region--Volcanoes) (Volcanoes--Baikal region)**

FLORENSOV, N.A.

Some problems on the tectonics of Transbaikalia. Trudy Vost.-Sib.
fil.AN SSSR Ser.geol.no.1:3-17 '54. (MIRA 8:12)
(Transbaikalia--Geology, Structural)

FLORENSOV, N.A., KALININA, K.P.

**Cherskiy and Dombrovskiy dormant volcanoes in Eastern Siberia.
Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 87 no.6:552-555 M-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Siberia, Eastern-Volcanoes)**

Name: FLORENISOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich

Dissertation: Mesocainozoic depressions of the
Priбайkal

Source: Doc Geol-Min Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 12 Nov 56, Council of Moscow Order of
Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner
State U imeni Lomonosov

Certification Date: 6 Jul 57

Source: BMVO 18/57

Also reported in Kuybyshevskaya, No 17, 1956

FLORENSKOV, N. A.

Some structural characteristics of coal-bearing formations
in the Baikal region. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.6:558-567 '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Vostochnosibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Baikal region--Coal geology)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V., professor; FLORENSON, M.A.

Mineral resources of Eastern Siberia. Priroda 45 no.12:3-13 D '56.
(Siberia, Eastern--Mines and mineral resources) (MLRA 10:2)

ODINTSOV, M.M.; FLORIDSOV, N.A.; KHRENOV, P.M.

Some geological features in the distribution of mineral resources
in the southern part of Eastern Siberia. Izv.vost.fil. AN SSSR
no.2:29-42 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Siberia, Eastern--Geology) (Mines and mineral resources)

3(10)

FAKRENSOV, A. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2458

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli

Voprosy inzhenernoy seysmologii, Vyp. 1 (Problems in Engineering Seismology, Nr 1)
Moscow, Izd-vo-AN SSSR, 1958. 129 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, no. 1/168/) 1,600
copies printed.

Eds.: S.V. Medvedev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and A.Z. Kats, Candidate of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N.V. Shebalin;
Tech. Ed.: N.D. Novichkova.

PURPOSE: The book is intended primarily for seismologists; it may also be of inter-
est to construction engineers.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Institute of Earth Physics treats
questions in seismology and the effect of seismic tremors on man-made structures.
S.V. Medvedev describes a multi-channel method of measuring vibrations in a rigid
structure on an elastic foundation. The use of the vibrograph VEGIK, oscillograph
POB-12, and galvanometers GB - III and GB - IV in the method is described. The
author thanks Ye.S. Borisevich and D.P. Kirnos. References accompany each
article.

Card 1/3

Problems in Engineering Seismology, Nr 1)

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Problems in Engineering Seismology, Nr 1)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MM/gmp
10-22-59

PUCHKOV, S.V.; SOLOMENKO, V.P.; TRESKOV, A.A.; FLORENSOV, N.A.

A recent powerful earthquake in Eastern Siberia. Izv. Sib.
otd. AN SSSR no.3:42-51 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR i Institut fiziki Zemli
AN SSSR.

(Siberia, Eastern--Earthquakes)

FLORENCOV, N.A.

Paleogeography of the continental Mesozoic in the southern part of Eastern Siberia. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.4:19-28 '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.

(Siberia, Eastern--Paleogeography)

ODINTSOV, M.M.; FLORENSOV, M.A.; KHRENOV, P.M.

Distribution of mineral resources in the geological structure of Eastern
Siberia. Trudy Vest. Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.14:3-36. '58; (MIRA 12:3)
(Siberia, Eastern--Geology, Structural)
(Siberia, Eastern--Mines and mineral resources)

SVYATLOVSKIY, A.Ye.; FLORENSOV, N.A.

Some characteristics of Cenozoic volcanism in East Africa
and the Lake Baikal region. Trudy Irk. un. 14:83-98 '58.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Africa, East--Volcanoes)
(Baikal Lake region--Volcanoes)

AUTHOR: Florensov, N.A., Professor 26-58-7-14/48

TITLE: A Catastrophic Earthquake in the Gobi Altay (Katastrofi-
cheskoye zemletryaseniye v Gobiyskom Altaye)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, ⁴⁷Nr 7, pp 73-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Soviet researchers V.P. Solonenko, A.A. Treskov and the
author of this article, together with the Mongolian re-
searchers I. Balzhinnyam, O. Namnandorzh and Sh. Tsebek
visited the scene of the gigantic earthquake of 4 December
1957 in the south part of the Mongolian People's Republic
in the Gurvan-Bogdo Mountains, which form the northern part
of the Gobi Altay. The earthquake was the heaviest recorded
in recent times. For 3 months after the earth did not come
to rest in this region, which is subject to many earthquakes.
Due to a sporadic occurrence of inhabitants and the light
structure of the few buildings, an otherwise great disaster
was prevented. The article contains a detailed catalogue
of the mountain slides and earth fissures in the area based
on the individual findings of the researchers.
There are 4 photos on insert, 2 photos in the text and 1
diagram.

Card 1/2

Source: East Siberian Affair AS USSR - Irkutsk

FLORENSOV, N.A., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk:

Geological study of Buryat-Mongolia. Trudy BKMII no.1:89-93
'59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Buryat-Mongolia--Geological research)

FLORENSEV, N. A.

SOV/49-59-10-19/19

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, S. L.

TITLE: Session on Seismology and Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal
and the Adjacent Regions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya
1959, Nr 10, pp 1527-1528 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Session took place on the 9 to 17 June 1959. It
was convened by the Council on Seismology, Ac. Sc.
USSR; the East Siberian Geological Institute, Ac. Sc.
USSR, the Irkutsk State University. It was opened
by the Chairman of the East Siberian Seismic Department,
Ac. Sc. USSR, Professor V. A. Krotov. The following
scientists submitted their papers: A. A. Treskov
(Seismic Station Irkutsk) - Seismicity of the Pre-Baikal,
N. A. Florensov (East Siberian Geological Institute) -
✓ Earthquakes Determined from Excavated Rocks, B. A.
Petrushevskiy (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc.
USSR) - Geological Development in South Siberia,
V. A. Aprodov (Moscow University) - Geomorphology and
✓ Seismo-Tectonics of Mongolia, I. A. Rezanov (Institute
of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Neo-Tectonics
Card 1/4 of the Far East, V. N. Danilovich (Irkutsk Institute of

SOV/49-59-10-19/19

Session on Seismology and Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal and the Adjacent Regions

Mining and Metallurgy) - Morphological Peculiarities of the Pre-Baikal, N. P. Ladokhin (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Tectonic Motions of the Bottom of Gulf Proval, V. P. Solonenko and N. A. Florensova (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Foci of Gobi-Altai Earthquakes, S. V. Puchkov and P. I. Khovanova (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Results of the Pre-Baikal Seismic Expedition, S. L. Solov'yev (Council on Seismology, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Analysis of the Earthquake Chart of the Pre-Baikal, K. V. Pshennikov (Seismic Station Irkutsk) and A. V. Vvedenskaya (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Motions in the Foci of Strong Baikal Earthquakes, L.M. Balakina (Institute of Physics of Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Motions in the Foci of Gobi-Altai Earthquakes, A. P. Bulmasov (Irkutsk University) - Chart of Magnetic and Gravitational Anomalies of the Pre-Baikal, Ye. K. Grechishchev (East Siberian Geological Institute) - Costal Motions of the Lake Baikal, L. A. Misharina (Irkutsk University) A. A. Treskov and G. M. Medvedeva

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SOV/49-59-10-19/19

Session on Seismology and Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal and the Adjacent Regions

(Seismic Station, Irkutsk) - Seismo-Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal, V. N. Gayskiy (Institute of Seismo-Rigidity of Constructions and Seismology, Ac. Sc. Tadzik SSR) - Earth's Crust, V. N. Bichevina (Sakhalin Scientific Institute, Sakhalin Branch of Ac. Sc. USSR) - Thickness of the Earth's Crust in the Far East, C. N. Solov'yeva, E. F. Savarenskiy and A. P. Lazareva (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR) - Mean Thickness of the Earth's Crust in the Arctic Sea, G. P. Chernnykh (Seismic Station Petropavlovsk) - Earthquake in Kamchatka on the 4 May 1959, M. G. Aratekov (Institute of Geology, Ac. Sc. Azerbaydzhani SSR) - Fold Formations in Apcheronsk Peninsula, Li Shan'-pan (Institute of Geophysics and Meteorology, Chinese Ac. Sc.) - Seismological Investigations in China, and L. Natsagyum (Committee for Sciences and Higher Schools, Mongolian Republic) - Tectonics of Central Mongolia. Others who took part in the discussions were Corresponding Members of the Ac. Sc. USSR, E. E. Fotiadi and Yu. A. Kosygin,

Card 3/4

SOV/49-59-10-19/19

Session on Seismology and Tectonics of the Pre-Baikal and the
Adjacent Regions

The Director of the East Siberian Geological Institute
M. M. Odintsov, and the Deputy Director of the
Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc. USSR,
Ye. A. Koridalin. The Session was closed by the
Rector of the Irkutsk University, V. Ya. Rogov. ✓

Card 4/4

SOLONENKO, V.P.; TRESKOV, A.A.; FLORENSOV, N.A.; KITAYENKO, L.G., red. izd-
va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[The catastrophic Gobi-Altai earthquake of December 4, 1957; a
seismological survey] Katastroficheskoe Gobi-Altaiskoe zemle-
triasenie 4 dekabria 1957 goda; seismogeologicheskii ocherk. Mo-
skva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1960. 45 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Gobi-Altai District—Earthquake, 1957)

FLORENSOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; ODINTSOV, M.M., doktor geol.-miner.nauk,
glavnyy red.; DANILOVICH, V.P., doktor geol.-miner.nauk, ovt.red.;
SEMENOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic depressions in the Baikal region] Mezozoiskie
i Kainozoiskie vpadiny Pribaikal'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1960. 257 p. (Akademii nauk SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskii filial, Irkutsk.
Trudy, no.19).

(Baikal region--Geology)

(MIRA 13:9)

FLORENCOV, N.A.

Recent tectonics and seismicity of the Mongolian-Baikol mountainous area. Geol. i geofiz. no.1:74-90 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Baikal region--Seismic prospecting)
(Mongolia--Seismic prospecting)

S/519/60/000/008/022/031
D051/D113

AUTHORS: Florensov, N. A.; Treskov, A. A.; Solonenko, V. P.

TITLE: On the seismic zoning of East Siberia

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seysmologii. Byulleten', no. 8, Moscow, 1960. Voprosy seysmicheskogo rayonirovaniya, 175-178

TEXT: A brief analysis of seismic zoning problems in East Siberia is given. The authors emphasize the special importance of geological criteria, pointing out that their assumption of a 900 km zone of high seismicity stretching from the South Baikal Depression towards the north-east, was justified by the Muya earthquake of June 27, 1957, and other seismic events which subsequently occurred in the same area. This assumption, basically founded on geological criteria, comparative data and a few individual facts, refuted previously held theories on the aseismicity of the Vitimo-Olekminskaya Oblast, and thus proved the unsuitability of the seismostatistical method for uninhabited or sparsely populated places. In order to help complete the insufficient seismostatistical data, the authors draw attention to two seis-

Card 1/2

On the seismic zoning ...

S/519/60/000/008/022/031
D051/D113

mically important geological features of the Baikal region, important for seismic zoning: (a) rectilinear faults of apparently seismic-tectonic origin, and formed several thousand years ago at the most; (b) the presence in Cenozoic intermontane molassa of huge rock fragments, undoubtedly of volcanic origin. Since recent tectonics is the most important factor on which seismic forecasting should be based, the authors divided East Siberia into four zones of possibly different seismic activity. This classification, however, should only be used for the accurate reprocessing of a small-scale seismic zoning map. If such a map is to be enlarged in scale, it should be considered that in the Mongol-Baikal seismic zone, the distribution of seismic intensity within the area of propagation of a heavy earthquake is irregular. Specifications concerning this irregularity are given. The authors recommend that the network of seismic stations should be expanded and that tectonic-seismic problems in the Baikal region should be more deeply studied. There are 1 map and 1 non-Soviet reference. The English-language reference is B. Gutenberg a. C. F. Richter. Seismicity of the Earth and associated phenomena. Princeton university press, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Irkutsk State University)

Card 2/2

FLORENISOV, N.A.

Recent tectonics of the Baikal region and its relation to seismicity.
Bul. Sov. po seism. no.10:11-20 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

(Baikal region--Geology, Structural)

(Baikal region--Seismology)

SOLOMENKO, V. P.; FLORENCOV, N. A.

The Gobi Altai earthquake of December 4, 1957. Bul. Sov. po seism.
no.10:85-89 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

(Gobi Altai—Earthquake, 1957)

S/169/61/000/010/011/053
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Solononko, V. P., Treukov, A. A., and Floronsov, N. A.

TITLE: Seismic zoning of Eastern Siberia

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 14,
abstract 10A155 (Geologiya i geofizika, no. 10, 1960,
104-114)

TEXT: Historical information is cited concerning the seismic zoning of Eastern Siberia, the apportionment of the seismic areas being substantiated by seismostatistical, geologic and paleoseismic material. A map of the seismic zoning of Eastern Siberia, based on the latest factual data, is published for the first time. 39 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LORENSOV, V.A.

Modification of staining with azure-eosin as part of the usual
methods for the fixation and embedding of histological preparations.
Arkh.pat. 22 no.3:78-79 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ANATOMICAL SPECIMENS—COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)
(STAINS AND STAINING (MICROBIOLOGY))

SOLOMONENKO, V.P., professor; FLORENSOV, N.A.

Ancient cemetery in the Gobi Altai Mountains. Priroda 49
no.7:107-109 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vostochnosibirskiy geologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN
SSSR (for Solonenko).
(Gobi Altai Mountains—Mounds)

FLORENISOV, N. A.

Young tectonic movements and the relief of the East Siberian
highlands. Trudy VSGI SO AN SSSR no.3:6-16 '61.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Siberia, Eastern—Geology, Structural)

BELOV, I.V.; DANILOVICH, V.N.; SOLONENKO, V.P.; TRESKOV, A.A.;
FLORENSOV, N.A.

Professor Mikhail Mikhailovich Odintsov; on his 50th birthday.
Geol.i geofiz. no.12:137-138 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Odintsov, Mikhail Mikhailovich, 1911-)

FLORENISOV, N.A.; SOKOLOV, N.I. [deceased]

Orography of central Transbaikalia. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 93
no.2:161-163 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Transbaikalia--Mountains)

BELICHENKO, Valentina Georgiyevna; KOMAROV, Yuriy Vasil'yevich; MUSIN, Yuriy Vasil'yevich; ~~KHRENOV~~, Petr Mikhaylovich; CHERNOV, Yuriy Alekseyevich; FLORENSOV, N.A., otv.red.; SOLODOV, N.A., red.izd-va; ~~NOVICHKOVA~~, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Outline of the geology and petrography of the southern margin of the Vitim Plateau (northwestern Transbaikalia)] Geologo-petrograficheskii ocherk iuzhnoi okrainy Vitimskogo ploskogor'ia (Severo-Zapadnoe Zabaikal'e). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1962. 166 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe otdelenie. Vostochno-Sibirskii geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.8).

(MIRA 16:2)

(Vitim Plateau--Geology)

BALAKINA, L.M.; BULMASOV, A.P.; DUVZHIR, G.; YESKIN, A.S.; KURUSHIN, R.A.; LOGACHEV, N.A.; LUK'YANOV, A.V.; NATSAG-YUM, L.; SOLOZENKO, V.P., prof.; TRESKOV, A.A.; FLORENSOV, N.A.; KHIL'KO, S.D.; SHMOTOV, A.P.; ARSEN'YEV, A.A., red. ~~izd~~-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Gobi Altai earthquake] Gobi-Altaiskoe zemletriasenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 390 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Florensov).
(Gobi Altai--Earthquakes)

FLORENISOV, N.A.

Concerning V.A. Solov'ev's article "Genetic relation of the
Cenozoic and Mesozoic troughs of western Transbaikalia to
fault systems of different age." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol.
29 no.9:96-98 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

NAGIBINA, Marina Sergeyevna; FLORENISOV, N.A., otv.red.; PEYVE, A.V., glay-
nyy red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNFR, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P.,
red; ARSEN'YEV, A.A., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Tectonics and igneous activity of the Mongolian-Okhotsk belt.]
Tektonika i magmatizm Mongolo-Okhotskogo poiasa. Moskva, 1963.
463 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.
79). (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Florensov, Peyve).

FLORENSOV, N.A., otv. red.

[Geomorphology of the bottom and shores of Lake Baikal]
Geomorfologiya dna Baikala i ego beregov. Moskva, Na-
uka, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Limnologi-
cheskiy institut.

LOGACHEV, N.A.; LOMONOSOVA, T.K.; KLIMANOVA, V.M.; FLORENSOV, N.A.,
otv. red.;

[Cenozoic sediments of the Irkutsk amphitheater] Kaino-
zoiskie otlozheniia Irkutskogo amfiteatra. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Nauka," 1964. 193 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Florensov).

DIBROV, Vitaliy Yefimovich; FLORENSOV, N.A., nauchn. red.

[Geology of the central part of the Eastern Sayan
Mountains] Geologiya tsentral'noi chasti Vostochnogo
Saiana. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 333 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Florensov).

FLORINSON, N.A.; TRESKOV, A.A.; SOLOMENKO, V.P.; TUCHKOV, I.I.

Discussions. Geol. i geofiz. no.8:101-104 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

FLORENSOV, N.A.

Some general conceptions in geomorphology. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:
78-89 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut zemnoy kory Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

SIDORENKO, A.V., glav. red.; FLORENSOV, N.A., red.; RYABENKO,
V.Ye., soledaktor; ZUBAREV, B.M., soledaktor

[Geology of the U.S.S.R.] Geologiya SSSR. Moskva, Nedra.
Vol.35. Pt.1. 1964. 628 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Buryatskogo geologicheskogo upravle-
niya (for Ryabenko). 2. Glavnyy geolog Buryatskogo geolo-
gicheskogo upravleniya (for Zubarev).

FLORENSOV, N.A.

What is structural geomorphology? Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.2:112-
118 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

FLORENSOV, N. A.

"On some mechanisms of Quaternary mountain building in inner Asia."

report submitted for the 7th Intl Cong, Intl Assoc for Quaternary Research,
Boulder & Denver, Colorado, 30 Aug-5 Sep 65.

FLORENCOV, N.A.

Mechanism of mountain building in Central Asia., Geotektonika no.4:3-14
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut zemnoy kory Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

FLORENSOV, M.A.

History of the development of the relief of Siberia and the Far East.
Vest.AN SSSR 35 no.6:78-79 In '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut zemnoy kory Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR; chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR.

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
FLORENSOVA, FR.																			
B																			
<p>Deep-Case Liquid Carburizing. E. M. Morozova and F. R. Florensova. Henry Bratcher. Translation No. 2444. 5 pages. <i>Plum Stanki (Machine Tools and Equipment)</i>, v. 20, no. 9, 1949, p. 17-18.</p> <p>Considers general advantages of liquid carburizing in salt baths. Recommends bath compositions for carburized and nitrided case, up to 1/16 in. thick. Discusses the effect of additions of SiC as carbon carrier and of NH₄Cl as an activating agent. Gives results of micrographic analyses and hardness tests.</p>																			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
<p>1000 170-1114</p> <p>1000 410 044 001</p>										<p>1000 410 044 001</p> <p>1000 410 044 001</p>									

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330001-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330001-6"

FLORENKOVA, F.R.
AUTHOR: Morozova, E.M. and Florensova, F.R.

121-2-16/20

TITLE: The use of liquid carburising for machine tool components.
(Primenenie zhidkostnoy tsementatsii dlya detaley stankov)

PERIODICAL: "Stanki i Instrument" (Machine Tools and Tools), 1957,
No.2, pp. 40 - 41 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Details are given of experience with liquid carburising in salt baths at the Stankonormal' plant in the case of hardening of such components as nuts, bolts and others. The process in a cyanide bath is discussed with details of the chemical reaction and temperatures employed. Carburised layers of 0.10 - 0.30 mm are most effectively obtained in such baths. For deeper layers, ENIMS has developed a bath consisting of 70-76% Na_2CO_3 , 9 - 12% NaCl , 6 - 9% NH_4Cl , and 9 - 10% SiC . The chemistry of the process in this bath is discussed. The presence of ammonia chloride removes the oxide film and facilitates carburisation. Moreover, the presence of nitrogen increases the diffusion of carbon and takes part in a cyanide reaction. The duration of soaking has an effect on the carbon content of the top layer after three hours at 870 C, the carbon reaches 1 to 1.2%. Liquid carburising achieves a surface hardness of 61 - 64 Rockwell C. For medium carbon steels the bath temperature is about 830 C, for low carbon

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The use of liquid carburising for machine tool components.
(Cont.)

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steels about 880 C. The components are quenched immediately after the salt bath in water or oil according to the steel. Before immersion in the salt bath the components are pre-heated to 350 C. After the bath they are cleaned in hot water. Tempering at 200 C is recommended.

There are 5 graphs, 2 tables and 2 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

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MOROZOVA, Ye.M.; FLORENKOVA, F.R.

Nitriding steel by induction heating. Stan.1 instr. 29 no.6:28-31
Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Steel--Metallography)

FLORENKOVA, F.R.

New methods of nitriding. Biul.tekhn.-ekon.inform. no.12:78-82
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Cementation (Metallurgy))

S/810/62/000/000/005/013

AUTHOR: Florensova, F.R.

TITLE: The nitriding of steel with high-frequency-current heating.

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka; materialy konferentsii po metallovedeniyu i termicheskoy obrabotke, sost. v g. Odesse v 1960 g. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 199-210.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of experimental work intended to overcome one of the disadvantages of the otherwise highly-desirable nitriding process, namely, the long time requirements (> 24 hrs) of the process and the need for special Al-alloyed steels which are difficult to make and to treat. A brief survey of not specifically identified Soviet, German, and American literature sources shows recent progress in the reduction of Al content in nitridable steels and in the nitriding and quench-hardening of relatively low-C steels. The present work investigates the application of HF currents to accelerate the nitriding process. Nitriding was performed on annealed technically pure Fe, the steels 38XM10 A (38KhM₁₀A) and 40X (40Kh) and the stainless steels 2X13 (2Kh13) and 4X13 (4Kh13). In the nitriding equipment (cross-section shown), ammonia passes through a silicagel drier, a rheometer, and a ceramic tube containing the specimens, after which its pressure

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is measured in a manometer, its dissociation is measured in a dissociation meter, and the gas is finally discharged via a water trap. The ceramic tube is contained within an inductor fed by an electron-tube-type HF generator (300 kcps, 90 kw). The dissociation of the ammonia at 500° was 25%, at 600° 30-40%, and at 700° 70-75%. Effect of temperature (T): At 500 and 550° the amount of N absorbed was greater in the HF process than in furnace nitriding. At 650-700° the N absorption was about equal. Maximum hardness was obtained at T 500-550°; further increase in T evokes coagulation of the nitrides and, hence, reduction in hardness. Microstructural details of the HF-nitrided surface layer are described and tabulated. Effect of duration of nitriding: N penetration increases with time (1, 3, and 5 hrs), but the rate decreases. Little is to be gained beyond 5 hours. The variation of microhardness with thickness vs. time is shown graphically. In summary, nitriding at 500-550° for 3 hrs in HF heating achieves the same result in the steels tested as furnace nitriding for 24 hrs at 520°. Effect of current frequency: A frequency range from 8 to 300 kcps was investigated, but little or no effect was found. Nitriding of stainless steels 2Kh13 and 4Kh13: An optimal nitriding regime with HF heating consists in a 3-4-hr soaking at 550-580° and 30-35% dissociation. Layer thickness: 0.10-0.12 mm. The volumetric deformations resulting from nitriding are briefly discussed, and the elevated wear resistance of the nitrided layer is substantiated by experimental results. In summary, the effectiveness and

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process acceleration afforded by the HF-nitriding process is attributed to the dissociation of the ammonia in the immediate vicinity of the metallic surface only, also by the magnetostriction of the specimen by the HF magnetic field of the inductor, which may produce an accelerating action on the N diffusion in the metal. Local nitriding is made possible by the HF process, thereby reducing any deformations of the parts. Recommended process parameters for steels 38KhMYuA and 40Kh: 500-550°, 18-20% dissociation; for technically pure Fe: 700°, 70-75%; for the stainless steels tested: 540-580°, 30-40%. Process duration, depending on the thickness of the nitrided layer required: 3-5 hrs. There are 12 figures, 2 tables, and no references.

ASSOCIATION: Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorozhushchikh stankov (Experimental Scientific Research Institute for metal-cutting machine tools).

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